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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/824,662

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Dany Sylvain

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EXAMINER

LU, ZHIYU

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/824,662	Applicant(s) SYLVAIN, DANY	
	Examiner ZHIYU LU	Art Unit 2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 May 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5,7-11,13-20,23,25-29 and 31-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5,7-11,13-20,23,25-29 and 31-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 05/04/2009 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 04/03/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding rejection on claims 1 and 19, applicant argued that Dinkin discloses a party is connected to a "virtual" conference room between the time the link is broken and another link is established, which is opposite to what is recited in the claims. Applicant also argued that none of Dinkin, Payne, and Baba teaches registering with a service node in association with a second address prior to a wired connection via a first interface and a first address becoming unavailable.

However, the Examiner does not agree. Though Dinkin discloses remaining connected to a persistent "virtual" conference room while the severed communication link gets reestablished, it does not mean the communication link to the conference room is still connected. Obviously Dinkin needs to initiate and establish a second session to return to the conference room though it keeps a "virtual" conference room because what is broken is broken, at least to the service node.

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As an example, Dinkin discloses link condition alert in proof (column 2 lines 12-23). Although in claim applicant claims a second session, it is actually the same session as the first session because the first indicia remain the same and it remains the same first session with respect to the communication party at the other end. So, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that Dinkin indeed teaches what is recited in claims. As for the argument of registering with a service node in association with a second address prior to a wired connection via a first interface and a first address becoming unavailable, Dinkin teaches that a secondary/standby link may be established prior to a primary link connection becoming unavailable (column 2 lines 51-57, e.g. wireless and wired), which would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in view of Payne and Baba to recognize the teaching of registering with a service node prior to link unavailability for persistent communication session.

Thus, the rejections are proper and maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-2, 5, 7-8, 14, 16-20, 23, 25-26, 32 and 34-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dinkin (US Patent#6603965) in view of Payne et al. (US2002/0106994) and Baba et al. (US Patent#7184418).

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Regarding claim 1, Dinkin teaches a mobile terminal comprising:

a first interface in the mobile terminal (21 or 22 of Fig. 2) and adapted to facilitate communications with a wired connection to a service node (1 of Fig. 1, or SIP server, or HR, or VR, or any intermediate registration management server node) via a first communication network (4 or 3 of Fig. 1), wherein the first interface is adapted to coupled to the first communication network such that the wired connection is facilitated through the first interface (column 2 lines 36-46);

a second interface (antenna of Fig. 2) in the mobile terminal and adapted to facilitate communications using a wireless connection to the service node via a second communication network (2 of Fig. 1) where communications via the first interface are associated with a first address and communications via the second interface are associated with a second address (obvious as different interfaces have different hardware addresses and visiting software addresses); and

a control system (44 of Fig. 4) operatively associated with the first and second interfaces and adapted to:

select the first interface for establishing a first session for a communication over the first communication network, when the wired connection via the first interface is available (column 4 line 62 to column 5 line 1);

establish the first session for the communication via the first interface, the first session identified with a first indicia (obvious in column 3 lines 46-56);

determine that communications via the first interface will no longer be possible (column 2 lines 47-49);

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initiate and establish a second session for the communication with an entity via the second interface, the second session identified with the first indicia (obvious in column 3 lines 46-56);

register with the service node in association with the first address when the wired connection via the first interface is available (obvious in registering with conference room, Fig. 1); and

register with the service node in association with the second address prior to the wired connection via the first interface becoming unavailable (obvious in having a secondary/standby link prior to primary link becoming unavailable, column 2 lines 51-57).

In view of further support of obviousness, Payne et al. teach a wireless handset having the functionality of selecting available network line among RF, Ethernet, and POT for connection service (Figs. 1-3), which would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate into the mobile terminal of Dinkin for network selection upon availability.

Furthermore, Baba et al. teach registering with a service node (DHCP, SIP server, HR, or VR) when roaming among networks (Figs. 3-10, column 3 line 19 to column 6 line 26), and having a mobility management assigning a mobile terminal a personal identifier, which is for association from session to session (e.g. first temporary IP address to second temporary IP address) when moving from one network into another (column 5 lines 9-31).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate registering communication link with a service node and having the

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same indicia association with different session taught by Baba et al. into the mobile terminal of Dinkin and Payne et al., in order to provide a persist connection with the service node.

Regarding claim 19, Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach a method as explained in response to claim 1 above.

Regarding claims 2 and 20, Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the limitations of claims 1 and 19

Dinkin teaches the control system is further adapted to determine if the wired connection via the first interface is available (303 of Fig. 3).

Regarding claims 5 and 23, Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the limitations of claims 4 and 22.

Payne et al. teach the control system is further adapted to register with the service node in association with the second address when the wired connection via the first interface is not available (304 of Fig. 3).

Regarding claims 7 and 25, Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the limitations of claims 4 and 22.

Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the control system is further adapted to register with the service node in association with the second address prior to initiating local wireless

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communications via the second interface (304 of Fig. 3 of Payne et al., column 5 lines 9-31 of Baba et al.).

Regarding claims 8 and 26, Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the limitations of claims 3 and 22.

Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the control system is further adapted to obtain the first address after detecting an ability to communicate via the first interface, and obtain the second address after detecting an ability to communicate via the second interface (column 5 lines 9-31 of Baba et al.).

Regarding claims 14 and 32, Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the limitations of claims 1 and 19.

Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach determining communications via the first interface will no longer be possible, the control system is adapted to detect being removed from being directly coupled to the first communication network (column 2 lines 47-49 of Dinkin, 201 of Fig. 2 of Payne et al.).

Regarding claims 16 and 34, Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the limitations of claims 1 and 19.

Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the control system is further adapted to: determine communications via the first interface are available (201 of Fig. 2, 303 of Fig. 3 of Payne et al.); and initiate and establish a third session for the communication with the entity via the first

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interface, the third session for the communication identified with the first indicia (column 2 lines 47-49 of Dinkin, column 5 lines 9-31 of Baba et al.).

Regarding claims 17 and 35, Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the limitations of claims 1 and 19.

Baba et al. teaches the first session is associated with the first address for the mobile terminal and the second session is associated with the second address for the mobile terminal (column 5 lines 9-49, column 13 lines 46-59, column 15 lines 6-37).

Regarding claims 18 and 36, Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the limitations of claims 1 and 19.

Dinkin teaches comprising providing a cellular interface operatively associated with the control system to facilitate cellular communications (column 4 lines 33-38).

Regarding claims 37-38, Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the limitation of claims 1 and 19.

Baba et al. teach wherein SIP call signaling is used during signaling with the service node (Fig. 6).

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4. Claims 9-11, 13, 15, 27-29, 31 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dinkin (US Patent#6603965) in view of Payne et al. (US2002/0106994), Baba et al. (US Patent#7184418), and Amos (US2004/0259544).

Regarding claims 9 and 27, Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the limitations of claims 1 and 19.

Amos teaches the first interface is a docking interface adapted to couple to a docking station, which connects to the first communication network such that the wired connection is facilitated through the docking station (paragraphs 0033, 0035), which would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement into the mobile terminal of Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. by design preference.

Regarding claims 10 and 28, Amos, Dinkin, Baba et al., and Amos teach the limitations of claims 9 and 27.

Amos, Dinkin, and Baba et al. teach the first interface further comprises a network interface coupled to the docking interface (22 of Fig. 2 of Dinkin).

Regarding claims 11 and 29, Amos, Dinkin, Baba et al., and Amos teach the limitations of claims 9 and 27.

Amos teaches the docking station comprises a network interface (210 of Fig. 2).

Regarding claims 13 and 31, Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the limitations of claims 1 and 19

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Dinkin, Payne et al., Baba et al., and Amos teach determining communications via the first interface will no longer be possible, the control system is adapted to detect being removed from a docking station as explained in response to claims 9 and 27 above (Fig. 5 of Amos, 201 of Fig. 2 of Payne et al.).

Regarding claims 15 and 33, Dinkin, Payne et al., and Baba et al. teach the limitations of claims 1 and 19.

Dinkin, Payne et al., Baba et al. and Amos teach determining communications via the first interface will no longer be possible, the control system is adapted to detect a signal sent from a docking station (as explained in response to claims 9 and 27 above), which is coupled to the first communication network and coupled to the mobile terminal (201 of Fig. 2 of Payne et al.).

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ZHIYU LU whose telephone number is (571)272-2837. The examiner can normally be reached on Weekdays: 9AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-7503. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Zhiyu Lu
Examiner
Art Unit 2618

/Zhiyu Lu/
Examiner, Art Unit 2618
July 7, 2009